RAHLROAD MANAGEMENT.

The Fortunate Speculations of Messrs. Field and Tilden.

MORE ABOUT THE OIL MONOPOLY.

Ninety-five Per Cent of the Business Controlled by the Standard Company.

ITS ACTIVE MEMBERS UNDER INDICTMENT.

pointed to investigate the management of railroads in this State held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William street, was a very important one both as to the diversity of invory important one both as to the diversity of in-terests investigated and the developments brought out in the inquiry. The subject of the "L" roads and the connection with them of Messrs, Field and Tilden was first touched upon; then a very unwilling witness from the Standard Oil Company was tortured for a few hours, during which he refused to answer many questions, and the afternoon was mainly taken up by a discussion of the management of the Eric Railway under different administrations. It is under-stood the examination on behalf of the people will

At the opening of business Mr. Benjamin Brewster, of the Manhattan Company; was recalled and re-sumed his testimony. He said that bonds of the Manhattan were issued under the tripartite agree-Manhattan were issued under the tripartite agree-ment representing an amount equivalent to the stock issued of the other companies, and imme-diately thereupon Manhattan stock was issued to represent the bonds and the bonds were cancelled; the leasing of the two roads came from the physical impossibility of operating them as laid out by the tapid Transit Commission.

Q. Why was not the stock issued at once instead

f in this roundabout way? A. I presume some egal questions were involved in that; I am not able

Q. In the public press letters have appeared from Messrs, Field and Tilden, in which it was stated, and from which the inference necessarily flowed, that upon an investment of little more than \$200,000 in this New York Elevated Railway a profit of \$1,000,000 resulted; that would be four dollars to one. How o you reconcile that with the statement of the cost or mile that you have estimated here—the actual st? A. I can only speak for myself. I had none of the stock. I imagine that the resulting profit came from the fortunate period at which Mr. Field came from the fortunate period at which Mr. Field and Mr. Tilden went into this enterprise, It was then practically broken down and required money to develop it; it was in a crippled condition, with broken credit. This was provious to the decision of the Court of Appeals, and certain parties who had a large interest in it, being unable to manage it, put it into the market as a football, and Mr. Field acquired

his interest at a purely speculative price.

Q. Did he acquire it from the officers of the company? A. No, sir; he got it in open market; Mr. Tilden had nothing to do with it at first, but got his

Tilden had nothing to do with it at first, but got his part of it afterward through Mr. Field; the stock was squeezed out of the original holders during a time of bankruptcy.

Witness was also asked whother any of the directors or stockholders of the New York "L" road had any interest in the Passaic Rolling Mills. He said that none of them had, nor had they any interest in the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company (another name for Messrs, Cooper, Hewitt & Co.) nor with Kellong & Maurice, J. B. & J. M. Cornell or J. R. Whitney, Witness was then excused.

Mr. Sterne then stated that he had been requested by many to go into the question of the damage done to property by the "L" roads, but he thought that the committee was not the proper tribunal to take up that question.

to property by the "L" roads, but he thought that the committee was not the proper tribunal to take up that question.

Chairman Hepburn said that the committee did not intend to investigate that subject. He wanted time to examine further the evidence presented that related to the "L" roads and promised to give notice in case fuller evidence was needed.

J. A. Bostwick, or the Standard Oil Company, was then called. He had been in the oil business ten years; remembered Mr. Harley, the oil agent of the Eric Railway; at one time had a lease of the Weehawken docks from the Eric; Mr. Gould was then president of the Eric Railway; witness paid \$75,000 a year for the lease; at that time he did two-thirds of the oil business that was done in New York.

Q. Did you pay Mr. Harley large sums of money independent of the money due the Eric under your contract? A. The transactions were through him largely; I think the settlements for the Weehawken docks were all made through him.

Q. Didn't you pay Mr. Harley sums out of the profits of your business which did not go to the Eric Railway or for the Weehawken docks? A. I don't know.

Q. By the Chairman—We have the present lease of

Q. By the Chairman—We have the present lease of
the Weehawken docks to the Standard Oil Company;
they paid five cents a barrel; you paid \$75,000 a year.
How were you reimbursed for that? A. I had all the
revenue obtained from the handling of oil at the
Weehawken docks; our charge at that time was
thirty cents a barrel.
Q. That was so much added to the cost of transportation for other parties getting their oil to market?
A. Yes, if the freight was \$1 and the handling thirty
cents, the total cost for them would be \$1 30.
Q. By Mr. Sterne—Did the Ewic deliver oil at any
other point except the Weehawken docks? A. I think
not.

Q. So that, substantially, all the oil that went over the Erie Italiway during the years 1369, 1870 and 1871 passed through your hands? A. As warehouseman, yes, sir. res, sir.

Q. Were you then a large shipper and receiver of

\$1? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you get a rebate or drawback, repreented by a payment of money to you. A. I don't

Q. When did you get a rebate or drawback, represented by a payment of money to you. A. I don't know.

Q. Can you give your rate on oil since you were in business? A. I must decline to answer that question, owing to the fact that in a county in Pennsylvania an indictment has been brought against me for conspiracy in connection with others with the New York Central and Eric Railroad, in forcing the Pennsylvania to make certain rates of freight which I and the other parties might dictate.

NOT TO HE CHIMINATED.

How would the effect of your giving the rates in 1868, 1869 and 1870, tend to criminate you?

Ex-Judge John K. Porter, connsel for the witness, objected that the answer might tend to criminate him. Mr. Sterne said that the witness was not to be the judge of that but the tribunal before which he was brought. Otherwise the witness might pretend that it would criminate him to answer what he had for breakfast or any other question, and thus block the investigation. The committee decided to pass over the question.

that it would criminate him to answer what he had for breakfast or any other question, and thus block the investigation. The committee decided to pass over the question.

After the lease of the Weehawken docks passed from his hands, witness said, they reverted to the Eric Railway Company; for the last few years witness had shipped most of his oil over the New York Central road; the with others owned the terminal oil station at Sixty-fifth street; this was the only terminal facility for isaudling oil on the New York Central road; he with others owned the terminal radiity for isaudling oil on the New York Central; other parties did not generally ship that way, because the railroad had no oil tanks of its own; witness succeeded to Lombard, Ayres & Co., buying up all their cars and shipping by them his own oi; he took this course so as to put himself in a position not to be excelled by anybody else in transporting oil; others might ship there in barrels, but they would pass over a track leased by him; the New York Central got the crude oil at Salamanca from the pipe line of the American Transfer Company.

Q. Is not that part of the Standard Oil Company?

A. No, sir; it is owned by parties mainly connected with the Standard Oil Company.

Q. How does it come that the property at Sixty-fifth street which you say you leased was leased by the New York Central and Lake Shore roads to the Randard Oil Company? How is it that the agreement was with the Standard instead of you? A. I don't know.

Q. How does it come that this contract for your radis was mede with the Standard Oil Company?

ment was with the Standard instead of your A. I don't know.

Q. How does it come that this contract for your yards was made with the Standard Oil Company?

A. Well, sir, I am working in harmony with the Standard Oil Company, and we do a great many things in a co-operative way.

Q. Was this contract made with your knowledge and consent? A. I decline to answer on the same grounds as before.

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HARMONIOUS WORKERS.

By the Chairman—I have this opinion from the evidence before us that this Standard Oil Company consists of a community of interest or harmony between different firms holding stock in the Standard and the Standard in them, thereby begetting a harmony between them. I would like to have you tell me whether that is so? A. We are in harmony, and if we meet any one in competition with us we buy him out or make some arrangement with him as we think best.

The Chairman—We have the New York Central and Eric with their terminal facilities owned and controlled absolutely by this Standard Oil Company. They are made thereby a unit or link in the transportation. It seems to me that there ought to be said must be some way whereby the people of the State of New York can exercise control over a route that passes through the State.

Q. Will you tell us what firms are connected with the Standard? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you admit that the Standard Oil Company has ninety or ninety-five per cent? A. I think that parties in harmony with each other control innety or ninety-five per cent of the entire oil business. Suppose one man, Mr. A. has this ninety-five per

stims.

Q. By Mr. Sterne—The Eldridge-Gould-Fisk administration came in through the Hartford and Erie influence, did they not? A. I do not know.

Judge Shipman—That is not a railroad. They haven't a road built yet; not a rod.

Mr. Storne—Well, they were important enough to get the Erie to indorse their bonds for \$4,500,000.

Judge Shipman—The Erie did not indorse the bonds; they made a guarantee to pay the interest on them.

road commission, formerly appointed by the state to supervise the railroads, was, witness said, of no use whatever.

Q. By the Chairman—Is it your opinion that State supervision of railroads would be injurious to the public? A. I think it would be injurious to the public for the State to take control of the railroads and operate them as State property.

Q. By the Chairman—That would be ownership, not supervision? A. Well, I think that it is proper for the State to exercise a control over the railroads, but it would be injudicious for the State to undertake to manage the railroads.

Q. You think a public element introduced into the management of railroads would be prejudicial to them or to public interests? A. Not at all.

Witness was also examined as an expert; he thought discriminations in railroad freights should be done away with; shippers of like articles for like distances and in like quantities should be treated alike; it would be just to make a difference, however, between packages and carloads, and between carloads and full trains; for elections proxies, witness thought, should be always accompanied by an af-indurit stating that the party giving the proxy was an actual owner of it.

Q. Do you remember Bostwick's control of the Eric's yards, at Weehawken? A. When the Dix administration came in he was in possession of those yards; there was an effort made to get him out; oil shippers were complaining that they could not do business in competition with Bostwick; inally they said they would not ship by our road if Bostwick was continued there; the shipments had run down to nearly Bostwick's business; they finally got rid of him.

Witness thought there should be a law prohibiting

charged in project.

Judge Shipman then cross-examined witness. He admitted that as an officer of the Eric road he had made special rates and cut rates, and that these were rendered necessary by the action of the competing lines; he thought, nevertheless, that there was a necessity to prohibit such action by State legislation.

president of the Eric Railway; witness paid \$75,000 a year for the lease; at that time he did two-thirds to the oil business that was done in New York.

Q. Did you pay Mr. Harley large sums of money independent of the money due the Eric under your contract? A. The transactions were through him largely; I think the settlements for the Wechawken docks were all made through him.

Q. Didn't you pay Mr. Harley sums out of the profits of your business which did not go to the Eric Railway or for the Wechawken docks? A. I don't know.

Q. By the Chairman—We have the present lease of the Wechawken docks to the Standard Oil Company:

The Chairman stated that as only a few points remained to be inquired into, the defence would be allowed to open to-day at ten o'clock. The committee then adjourned to that hour.

INDIANS AND FREEDMEN.

THE EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY CONVENTION DIS-CUSSING THE CONDITION OF BLACK AND RED

The morning session of the Episcopal Missionary The morning session of the Episcopal Missionary Convention yesterday, in Association Hall, was given to a consideration of the moral, social and intellectual condition of the colored people of the South and the Church's relation to them. The special phase of the problem discussed was the further requirements for their successful evangelization. Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina; Rev. Dr. Weddell, of Richmond, Va., and Rev. Robb White, a the discussion. Their suggestions were various, but each agreed that more men and money are needed, that schools should be established for the training of teachers and the education of colored ministers,

cach agreed that more men and money are needed, that schools should be established for the training of teachers and the education of colored ministers, and the presence of a colored bishop among them, it was thought, would have great weight and influence with them.

The afternoon session was much more important in view of the present and periodical trouble of the government with the Indians. An admirable paper on the Christian solution of the Indian problem was read by Rev. Dr. S. H. Giesy, of Norwich, Conn., and a powerful address by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, on the same question. Rev. Mr. Nimmo, of Millbrook, N. Y., who as a Canadian missionary has had some experience with Indians, also read an interesting paper. Dr. Giesy would abolish all treaties with the Indians, believing that the governmental theory of their independence as distinct nations within the nation is the root of all the trouble.

Bishop Whipple related incidents that had come under his own observation or to his knowledge to show that the Utes, who are now at war, were among the most peaceful and trussworthy Indians of the West, and that this war was brought about by the aggressions of white miners and the violation of treaty obligations. He recited instances in which those very warriors had rendered good service to the government under Generals Sibley and Crooke, and related his own experiences with Sioux and other tribes, many of whom were trying to lead civilized lives. "There is no use," he declared, "for the government to give them patents of reservations so long as the chiefs of tribes can sell it; for the Indian who cultivates the soil has no assurance that he will not be sold out or driven off the Utes a short while ago, and 1,550 entries of the products of the field and farm implements were on exhibition; 1,000 civilized Indians in American costume were present at the opening; the policemen and the judges were Indians, and in response to an address by a United States Senator a chief delivered an address that was worthy of any Amer

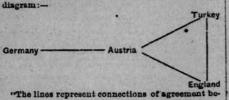
GOODBY TO THE GEORGIA GUARD.

formed in double line before Captain Burke, at the Coleman House, yesterday morning. Martial music into Twenty-seventh street, were met by companies D and H, of the Seventh regiment, who escorted them up Fifth avenue to the Grand Central Depot, Thence a special train whirfed them through to Hartford, Before returning to Atlanta the visitors will make a trip to Boston.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

so great that there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that even before the St. Gothard Tunnel is completed it is contemplated commencing a third gigan-tic tunnel through the Simplon. A company for the construction of this tunnel and the railways in connection with it was formed in 1874, and it has already laid down the line from Lausanne through already laid down the line from Lausanne through the valley of the Rhone to Brieg, at the foot of the Simplon. The present French Ministers, together with M. Gambotta and also President Grévy, are very anxious that this colossal undertaking should be proceeded with without delay, and it is affirmed that the French government intends to apply to the Chambers for a grant of 48,000,000f, for this purpose. It is also asserted that the Italian government is disposed to undertake the construction of a line from Isili, at the foot of the Simplon, which will bring the tunnel into connection with the Ital-

The Pall Mall Gazette has a novel method of ex plaining the various international agreements which are "to secure the peace of Europe" in the following



"The lines represent connections of agreement be-tween one country and another. It will be observed that the line of connection does not run in any case to a third party. The arrangement between Gorto a third party. The arrangement between Germany and Austria, for instance, is not carried into the Austro-English arrangement, though they may be "on speaking terms" with each other, so to say. The German-Austrian understanding is complete, though what its purposes may be is not all known to the world without. There is also, we believe, a complete agreement, in black and white, between England and Austria. The understanding between Austria and Turkey is not yet arranged; if and when it is completed, we fancy it wfil be found to contain some stipulations with an important bearing on the future of European Turkey. The line between England and Turkey represents the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which has yet to be settled on a satisfactory basis. The general outcome, as projected, of the understandings between Austria, England and Turkey will probably be, that Turkey will find herself guaranteed by Austria in all that will remain to her of sovereignty in Europe, and by England in her Asiatic possessions. What will remain to Turkey in Europe remains to be seen. Lastly, we expect to hear that the Porte, in consideration of these guarantees (in which Austria and Eugland will probably support each other) will be called upon to disarin very largely, and turn to the reform of her internal affairs. Subject to the reserves and conditions implied in our opening observations, this we believe is what the public may look for, as the outcome of months of diplomatic endeavor. That other projects may be in the air is, of course, likely enough.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The new Paris Club, founded under aristocratic auspices, entered into very luxurious quarters in the Avenue de l'Opéra, October 2. The President & the Duke de Bellune, formerly well known in the diplo-

matic world.

King John, of Abyssinia, is said to have decided that as soon as he regains possession of the Red Sea coasts which Egypt is disposed to give up a railway shall be constructed between Arkiko, one of the ports, and Adous, his capital.

The unemployed of Giasgow, to the number of nearly a thousand, marched through the principal streets, led by a master blacksmith named Godfay, and carrying a placard on which were the words—"Wanted, work, not charity, nor stone breaking."

The magistrates of Zürich have made a very ener-

The magistrates of Zürich have made a very energetic razza upon the desicrs who have been detected selling talsified wines. Whole barrels of such deleterious liquids were rolled down to the lake, accompanied by policemen, and amid the huzzaing of a crowd of onlookers.

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Prince Napoleon, who was received at Turin by Princess Clottide and their children, went on at once to the Princess' residence at Moncalieri. King Humberf gave a grand breakfast in his honor at Turin, and spent the afternoon with him at Moncalieri. The King also invited him to stay with him at Monas, and the Prince will pass a few days there, after which the end of the vacation obliges him to bring back his sons to the Lycee Charlemagne.

The personal estate of Sir Rowland Hill has been sworn under £50,000. The executors are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £250 in completing and publishing a history or statement, not as yet complete, in connection with the penny postage system, and also in writing and publishing a biography of him. After this has been done, his books, papers, and memoranda in connection with the subject of postage are to be effored to the British Museum.

Another triumph for the electric light. A trial has been made of it in the reading room of the British Museum with a most satisfactory result. The light is shed from half a dozen lamps suspended in the centre of the great dome, and is again diffused by a series of reflectors. The success of the system is considered assured. Hitherto the room has been closed at dusk, gas or other inflammable light being forbidden. With the introduction of the electric light the hours of closing will be extended, and the earnest students will have many hours added to their time for literary work.

The Bugarian government recently purchased the library of Professor Palaousoff, who had devoted himself largely to Bulgarian history, for 1,500 rubles. In preparing the library for despatch to Tirnova it was found that there were many manuscripts and works not included in the catalogue, and the widness of the stone of the subject of the co

got the conductors or contributors to these journals driven out of the ciubs altogether, but this will be rather difficult to accomplish. Some of the best known of them could easily be identified, but it would be rather difficult to purge aclub of every one who has any connection with the press.

An invention which has remained in abeyance for sometime, but which will be of some extent in Dublin, where transways are so much in vogue, is about to be practically tried in London. It consists in the utilization of the power generated in stopping transcars for the purpose of restarting them, and thus saving the extra exertions of the horses. The contrivance is a colled apping, which is wound up by the stopping of the car, and which when released acts on the wheels so as to impart motion. It is stated, moreover, that it will act as an assistance to horses up a steep grade, the power having been acquired in a preceding down grade and kopt stored in the spring until its energy is required. If the mechanism is simple and cheap it ought to be of great saving in the wear and tear of horse power.

THE METROPOLITAN CONCERT COMPANY "REOB-GANIZED"-SEVEN STOCKHOLDERS IN HARMO-

the Henald office yesterday to the effect, that "curi-ous revelations would be made in Aronson's concert company. No. 457 Broadway, at four F. M. A reporter accordingly put in an appearance at the time
and place specified, and found a sign reading, "E.
Aronson." The door of Mr. Aronson's office was
closed, and at a quarter past four a messenger came
from across the street, saying that the meeting had
been "postponed to the Sinclair House." The assembled multitude, numbering six, of whom three were messengers, thereupon went to the Sincian House, where a gentleman named John Landis-man greeted them. Before calling the meeting to order he explained its object to the reporter. "Mr. Lanier," said he, "of the firm of Winslow, "Mr. Lanier," said he, "of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., was one of the originators of the Metropolitan Concert Company. On the Board of Directors were Messrs. Scott, Lanier, Seligman, Pierpout Morgan, Hallgarten, William H. Appleton, George W. Carleton and others. Forty thousand dollars was subscribed and ten per cent was paid in A music hall was to be built, modelled after some of the most famous in Vionna and Berlin, with American improvements." The original founders, Mr. Landisman went on, concluded the scheme would not pay and called a meeting in April, in which the plan was abandoned and an adjournment was had sine die. A conference committee, however, was first appointed, with Mr. Landisman as chairman. Mr. Landisman effected a reconstruction; the capital stock was increased to \$100,000 in 2,000 shares, which were all taken up. Mr. Landisman then went to Europe, leaving Mr. Henry Whittaker as his representative. Durang his absence his name was dropped from the list of directors and Mr. Edward Aronson's substituted. "Now," said he, "the affairs of the company are in confusion and stockholders are refused access to the office and to the books of the company."

pany."
Some stockholders were present in person, and,
Mr. Landisman said, fifteen men were represented,
being the owners of 1,205 shares of stock—"a clear

Mr. Landisman said, fitteen men were represented, being the owners of 1,205 shares of stock—"a clear majority."

"I nominate Mr. Landisman as chairman," said one of the seven.

"If there is no objection it is so ordered," said Mr. Landisman promptly. He then appointed Mr. Hill, whose first name did not transpire, to act as secretary, and at once commenced reading resolutions which he had prepared. The first was to the effect that the conduct of the officers of the company be inquired into; that the company's books and papers be examined; that no further stock be issued; that no contracts be executed; that a suitable person be placed in charge of the office, and that Henry Whittaker, Dr. Nolan and George E. Hussey constitute the committee of investigation.

"I woul suggest," said Mr. Hill, "that the resolution be divided. It is—

"This is a demand of right," interrupted Mr. Landisman. "It can be made at all times and under all zircumstances. It is subject to no objection or vote, and is ordered to be entered."

He emphasized the word "ordered" and Mr. Hill said no more, but entered the resolution, which had neither been seconded nor passed.

Mr. Landisman then presented in writing and in rapid succession tour more resolutions. They were to the effect that Mr. Goodheart be chosen attorney and Mr. Jackson counsel for the company at a salary to be agreed on; that the secretary be salaried and attend the office daily; that the amounts due on all stocks subscribed for before the first of this month be called in, and that "the call for, as well as this needing, be ratified, and all bylaws in conflict with these proceedings be repealed and amended accordingly."

After reading each resolution Mr. Landisman annead long enough to saw "if there is no objection

A very interesting and curious exhibition was given by M. Baudré at Charlier Institute yesterday afternoon. M. Baudré made the scoidental discovery of musical notes in pieces of flint, and for twentyfour years he has been collecting enough of these stones to make a chromatic scale. He has now perfected his discovery and has made a musical instrument of the same general idea as the harmonicon, but which is much more powerful. The stones, which are of various sizes and form, are just as he found them, no artificial aid being brought to bear in adapting them to this use. The instrument is composed or suspended by means of stout twine; then, with two bits of stone that have no resonance, M. Baudre played a variety of tunes, making nice harmonies and bringing forth exceedingly sweet tones. The stones are not regulated by weight, as cuttrely different notes weigh just the same; the musical quality is something given them by nature. Besides the stones M. Baudre had a number of bits of wood about the size of an old fashioned clothespin, which he threw on the marble floor one at a time, and they produced the regular notes of the scale with remarkable correctness. The singing stones, however, are the more interesting of M. Baudre's discoveries.

CHINESE DIPLOMATS.

After a stay of nearly & week in this city the "China-Spanish embassy" departed yesterday for Cuba on the Havana line steamer City of Washington. Their visit to this country (where they have made many friends) prior to taking possession of the newly established consulate was mainly for the purpose of familiarizing themselves in a practical manner with the customs and habits of the Western world. Although educated in the Celestial Empire several of them speak the English language with world. Although educated in the Celestial Empire several of them speak the English language with fluoncy, and a more painstaking, cultered and modest body of diplomats it would be hard to find. At two o'clock in the afternogn the entire embassy, dressed in their robes of office, cutered three carriages at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and were driven to pier 3 North River, where the City of Washington lay. Hare they were met by a number of distinguished men, who bade them a warm goodby. Two or three humbly dressed Chinamen stood on the pier and postrated themselves as the Imperial representatives passed on board the steamer. To a Herald Preporter, Chun Shen Yin, who goes as Consult to Matanzas, said that they had enjoyed their visit to America very much. Being engaged in diplomatic business most of the time they have had little opportunity for sight-seeing. He had seen enough, however, to verify the reputation of Americans in China as a noble and generous race. This gentleman stated that he hoped some of the higher representative people of China would come here to stay, and he believed the time was not far off when such would be the case, as the relations between China and America were of the happiest nature. He declined to say much about the views of China on the Cuban question, merely alleging that, on the whole, the Chinese residents of Cuba were not treated fairly and were at a continual disadvantage. He was hopeful that the present embassy would succeed in bettering their condition.

FATHER FINOTTI'S LIBRARY.

The Rev. Joseph M. Finotti, the sale of whose library was begun by Bangs & Co. yesterday afternoon, was a native of Italy. He was educated in a Jesuit college in the northern part of the Papai States, and at the age of fifteen decided to take holy orders. He came to the United States while still a scholastic and was ornained a priest by Archbishop Eccleston in 1847. He lived in Maryland and Massachusetts for some years, and finally deed in Denver in January last. Being a man of nore than ordinary literary taste he collected a library which is rich in works printed in the last and early part of the present century. Among the buyers at yesterday's sale were representatives from some of the best known public and private libraries in the country. The following is a list or some of the books, with their prices:—A copy of an old Latin book, bearing the title, "Summs in Tractaturum Eucaristic," with brass clasps and knobs, printed in 1474, \$16; a collection of albums of portaits of prelates, a number bearing autograph signatures, \$14.50; Bishop Baraga's "Dictionary of the Otchipe Language, \$3; a first edition of the Stephani Bible, \$5; a copy of the famous "Sreeches" Bible, \$5; a copy of the "Jaulas" Bible, \$7.75; a copy o scholastic and was ordained a priest by Archbishop

THE COURTS.

Lifting the Veil from Proceedings Before the Grand Jury.

MEETING ACCUSATIONS OF CRIME

A Woman's Aid in Circulating Counterfeit Coin.

Quite a number of robberies were perpetrated in this city during the summer months while the occupants of houses were absent on vacation. Among those arrested were Alexander Higgins, Michael Murphy and George Leonard for burglary. They pleaded guilty to robbing the house of Flavius I, Allen, at No. 241 Lexington avenue. Judge Cowing sent Higgins, the leader, to the State Prison for fifteen years, and Leonard and Murphy for twelve years and six months and ten years, respectively. Information was furnished to the police authorities that led them to suspect John Sheridan, a saloon keeper at the corner of avenue A and Thirteenth street, as the receiver of the stolen property, and on examination of his premises several of the missing articles were found by Detectives King and Lyons. Sheridan was taken into custody, King and Lyons. Sheridan was taken into custody, and the Grand Jury found six indictments against him for receiving stolen goods. In Part 1 of the Court of General Sessions the accused was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, ex-Judge Court of General Sessions the accused was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, ex-Judge Cochrane and W. F. Kintzing appearing for the defence. The specific charge was that of receiving goods that had been stolen from Mr. Allen. When the case was called Mr. Cochrane moved that the indictment be quashed on the ground that Mr. Allen did not testify before the Grand Jury and establish the ownership of the goods. Mr. Bell said it counsel on the other side would not object he would enter a noile prosequi. This was accordingly done and a new indictment was subsequently found against Sheridan. Mr. Cochrane then moved for the discharge of Sheridan on the ground that the indictment was founded on no legal evidence. Counsel asked the prosecution to produce the minute book of the Grand Jury. Mr. Bell insisted that no authority in the State could be cited for such a course. Mr. Cochrane had received a list of the witnesses who testified before the Grand Jury, and no other concession had ever been granted in this State. Judge Cowing observed that he would never hesitate to make a procedent when one was needed. There could be no injustice to the people in allowing an accused party to know what testimony had been given against hum in the Grand Jury room, so that he might make preparations for his detence. The spirit of the law authorized the throwing of every protection against oppression around a person accused of crime. The weight of judicial decision in this and other countries made private only the votes and the decisions of the Grand Jury. There was no decision for or against making the evidence taken before them private, and he would new order the production of the minute book. When the book in question was examined it was found to contain only an outline of the case. Mr. Allen was then called to the witness stand, and reterated the testimony he gave before the Grand Jury to the effect that he found some of the property which had been stolen from his house in Sheridan's premises. Mr. Cochrane renewed his

A COUNTERFEITER'S CAUTION. The trial of Kate West, indicted in the United of having thirteen counterfeit trade dollars in her possession, occupied the entire session yesterday, mony on the part of the prosecution, beyond the actual seizure of the counterfeits in the rooms mony on the part of the prosesution, beyond the actual seizure of the counterfeits in the rooms of the accused, was a number of letters purporting to come from her husband and which were found at the time the arrest was made. In one of these the writer states that he has sent her eighteen "peices," of which five must be sent her eighteen "peices," of which five must be told to take them out one at a time, otherwise, rubbing them against one snother, they would "sweat and buckens." In another letter be tella her to tell has the mould perfect, and will give a heavier coat of aircraft of her parents, and the beautiful and two speaced for the defence, Mr. Mollister, who appeared for the findlady, and that the counterfeits had been placed in the former's rooms, for the special purporting and the state of the sent in question but after the sent placed in the former's rooms, for the special purporting and the sent of the sent in question but after describing in the sent placed in the former's rooms, for the special purporting the sent of the sent in question but site of the sent in question but after describing in the sent of the sent in question but after describing the law as applicable to the case in question but after describing the law as applicable to the case in question but after describing the law as applicable to the case in question but after describing the law as a possibility of an agreement. They were accordinally discharged, and Mrs. West was ten for acquititia and two for conviction.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

The Grand Jury investigated the Blabo murder case yesterdy. The prisoner, who is an Italian, it will be remembered, in a moment of jealous rage, cut his wide's throat with a stillet on all the sent of the sent placed in the best of the sent placed in the se mony on the part of the prosecution, beyond the actual seizure of the counterfeits in the rooms of the accused, was a number of letters purporting to come from her husband and which were found at the time the arrest was made. In one of these the writer states that he has sent her eighteen "poices," of which five must be given to one Hatfiaway. In using the others she is told to take them out one at a time, otherwise, rubbing them against one another, they would "sweat and blacken." In another letter he tells her to tell Hathaway to send him more type metal; that he has the mould perfect, and will give a heavier coat of silver to the next "poices" made. On the part of the defence, Mr. Hollister, who appeared for the prisoner, claimed that the whole trouble aroso from joalousy between the accused and her landlady, and that the counterfeits had been placed in the former's rooms, for the special purpose of causing her arrest on the present charge, Judge Benedict charged the jury at considerable length, detailing the law as applicable to the case in question; but atter deliberating upon the case for an hour or more they returned into court and stated that there was no possibility of an agreement. They were accordingly discharged, and Mrs. West was remanded to jail. The last ballot of the jury was ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 27, 84, 95, 97, 110, 111, 105, 179, 197, 193, 194, 231, 332, 245, 159, 279, 282, 311, 316, 317, 318, 322, 323, 324, 330, 331.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Ingalls.—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1535, 50, 51, 53, 68, 69, 72, 77, 82, 84, 85, 88, 89, 98, 100, 105, 124, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 2, 3, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 41, 46, 47, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 94, 30, 61, 63, 75, 86, 91, 94, 96, 97, 103, 104, 113, 120, 123, 131, 137, 140, 401.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Law and fact—Nos. 267, 208, 65, 125, 102, 167, 187, 225, 201, 181, 182, 198, 220, 242, 252, 253, 256, 262, 267, 268, 90, 180, 203, 194, 195, 273.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUT—Part 1—Held by Judge Donohue.—Short causes—Nos, 1212, 1735, 1693, 2107, 2111, 2033, 924, 1981, 1096, 1404, 1899, 1899, Part 2—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Short causes—Nos, 1978, 1986, 1845, 1404, 1418, 2103, 2053, 2106, 2110, 1621, 1539, Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 2137, 1070, 1080, 1081, 1690, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630 1, 1651, 1631, 1632, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1630, 1651, 1665, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1677, 608, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1677, 608, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1677, 608, 1669, 1667, 1676, 1676, 1676, 1676, 1676, 1676, 1676, 1676, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1677, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1677, 1677, 1678, 1677 2111, 2083, 924, 1981, 1696, 1404, 1889, 1889, 1889, 1871, 2—Held by Judge Lawrence,—Short causes—Nos. 1978, 1986, 1845, 1404, 1418, 2103, 2053, 2106, 2110, 1621, 1539. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 2137, 1070, 1080, 1081, 1590, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1631, 1632, 1635, 1635, 1635, 1636, 1646, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1649, 1653, 1653, 1653, 1663, 1664, 1664, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1666, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1663, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1677.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sengwick.—Short causes—Nos. 758, 719, 907, 971, 989, 972, 1,030, Part 2—Held by Judge Seugwick.—Short causes—Nos. 758, 719, 907, 971, 989, 972, 1,030, Part 2—Held by Judge Speir.—298, 377, 431, 454, 524, 525, 353, 353, 353, 245, 179, 329, 449, 528, 514, 521, 561, 443, 512, 515, 740, 592, 594, 596, 607, 608, 609, 611, 613, 614

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Thomas Church, 1665, 607, 608, 609, 611, 613, 614

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Thomas Church, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1664, 1646, 1646, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649,

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

Benjamin—Benjamin.—In Bridgeport, Cours, or October 2, by the Rev. Sylvestor Clark, E. A. Britamin to Marcaretta Benjamin, all of Stratford.

Brower—Sears.—In Brooklyr, at the residence of the bride's parents, October 15, 1879, by the Rev. Almon Gunnison, Edwin Brower, of Hardord (formerly of Brooklyr) and Oranisos, daughter of Henry B. Sears, of Brooklyr. No eards.

Carswell.—Wiles.—On Wednesday, October 15, 1879, at the residence of the bride's aister, Mrs. Geo. B. Brandon, by the Rev. Dr. Abererombie, Edwin T. Carswell, of Johnstown, Pa., to Cella K. Wilks, Geo. B. Brandon, by the Rev. Dr. Abererombie, Edwin T. Carswell, of Johnstown, Pa., to Cella K. Wilks, Geo. B. Brandon, by the Rev. Dr. Abererombie, Edwin T. Carswell, of Johnstown, Pa., to Cella K. Wilks, Geo. B. Brandon, by the Rev. James M. King, D. D., Eugene T. Hawkins to Laura Belle, only daughter of David Morgan, Esq., all of this city.

HOLLINGSWORTH—TOWNSEND.—In Philadelphia, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, October 15, 1879, by the Rev. Win. Nellson McVicker, Zachan Taylon Hollingsworth, of Boston, to Ida Hollingsworth Townsend, of Philadelphia.

Kramer—Wolf.—Wednesday, October 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Gotthell, David Krammer to Ether Wolf.

Ciscinnati papers please copy.

Loomis—Alkrik.—At Manorville, Long Island.

hell, DAVID KRAIMER to ESTHER WOLF.
Checinnati papers please copy.
LOOMIS—AKERLY.—At Manorville, Long Island,
October 15, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Eva M., daughter
of the late Moses H. Akerly, to G. T. Looms of Sag
Harbor.

MARTIN—CANNING.—On Wednesday, October 15, as
the residence of the bride's parents, Groner W.
MARTIN to MARTIE J., only daughter of Joseph Canning. Esg.

MARTIN to MATTIE J., only daughter of Joseph Canning, Esq.

Elizab eth (N. J.) papers please copy.

MITCHELL—HALLOCK—In Long Island City,
Wednesday, October 15, by Rev. C. J. Young, of
Long Branch, Frederick A. MITCHELL, of Flushing,
L. H., to S. ELIZABETH HALLOCK, of Yaphank, L. I.

MACDOWELL—VAN BUEEN.—On Wednesday, October
15, 1879, by the Rev. Dr. Hurr, Edward Whittock
MacDowell, to Netta Van Bueen, daughter of James
Van Buren. All of this city.

RANDOLPH—SAYRR.—On the 15th of October, at the
Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., by
Dr. E. N. Potter, President of Union College, James
F. RANDOLPH., of Morristown, N. J., to Jeense
F. RANDOLPH., of Morristown, N. J., to Jeense
F. Story, daughter of Robert H. Sayre, Esq., of Bethlehem, Pa.

STORY—WARD.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, October
16, 1879, by the Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Borent K.
MTORY to Anna Edna Ward, all of Brooklyn. No
cards.

o'clock P. M. Friends are kindly asked not to send flowers.

BRO. N.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, October 15, at Gravesend, Long Island, Leonard Brown, of the old firm of Dallett & Brown.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday afternoon, at nail-past two, from his late residence. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, from 9th av. and 20th at., Brows.—On Wednesday, October 15, Joseph J. Brows.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from hislate residence, corner Lexington av. and 22d st., on Saturday, the 18th inst, at one o'clock.

Bynox.—On Thursday, October 16, Paranck Byron, a native of Roscommon, Ireland, in the 80th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his

a native of Roscommon, Ireland, in the 80th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, from thence to Calvary Cometers.

Consell.—At 25 Grove st., October 16, Alexander Connell., in his 5ist year.

Friends of his family and members of the New York Caledonian Club are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 18th inst., st halfpast one o'clock P. M.

Connol.—On Wednesday, October 15, Bernard Connol., aged 39 years, after a long and painful illness.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 17th, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 700 East 12th st.

CORCORAN.—JOHN CORCORAN, ex-Captain Park Police, aged 32.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 204 West 17th st., Friday, October 17, at one o'clock.

CONNEX.—On Thursday evening, October 16, 1879, at his late residence, No. 310 West 33d st., JOHN F. CONNEX.—